

# The Semi-Weekly Louisianian

"REPUBLICAN AT ALL TIMES, AND UNDER ALL CIRCUMSTANCES."

VOLUME 2.

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## The Louisianian.

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## PROSPECTUS

OF THE  
**Louisianian.**

In the endeavor to establish another Republican journal in New Orleans, the proprietors of the LOUISIANIAN, propose to fill a necessity which has been long, and sometimes painfully felt to exist. In the transition state of our people, in their struggling efforts to attain that position in the Body Politic, which we conceive to be their due, it is regarded that much information, guidance, encouragement, counsel and reproof have been lost, in consequence of the lack of a medium, through which these deficiencies might be supplied. We shall strive to make the LOUISIANIAN a desideratum in these respects.

## POLICY.

As our motto indicates, the LOUISIANIAN shall be "Republican at all times and under all circumstances." We will advocate the security and enjoyment of broad civil liberty, the absolute equality of all men before the law, and an impartial distribution of honor and patronage to all who merit them.

Desirous of allaying animosities, of mitigating the memory of the bitter struggle of promoting harmony and union among all classes and between all in the State, we shall advocate the removal of all political disabilities, foster kindness and forbearance, where malignity and resentment reigned, and seek for peace and justice where wrong and oppression prevailed. Thus united in our aims and objects, we shall conserve the best interests, elevate our noble State, to an enviable position among the sister States, by the development of her illimitable resources, and secure the full benefits of the mighty changes in the history and condition of the people and the Country.

Believing that there can be no true liberty without the supremacy of law, we shall urge a strict and undiscriminating administration of justice.

## TAXATION.

We shall support the doctrine of an equitable division of taxation among all classes, a faithful collection of the revenues, economy in the expenditures, conformably with the exigencies of the State or Country and the discharge of every legitimate obligation.

## EDUCATION.

We shall sustain the carrying out of the provisions of the act establishing a common school system, and urge the paramount duty of the education of our youth, as vitally connected with their own enlightenment, and the security and stability of a Republican Government.

## FINAL.

By a generous, manly, independent, and judicious conduct, we shall strive to rescue our paper, from an ephemeral, and temporary existence, and establish it upon a basis, that if we cannot "command," we shall at all events "deserve" success.

ALBERT EYRICH,  
Bookeller and Stationer  
105 CANAL STREET,  
New Orleans, Louisiana.

## POETRY.

[From the Independent.  
ON THE HIGHS.

BY RACHEL POMEROY.

He stands alone upon airy steep,  
In solitude profound:  
Above, the stars; below, the glimmering deep.

In restless slumber bound.  
The winds are mute; he hears his heart's quick beat,  
All other sound is dead;  
He only knows the ocean at his feet,  
The ocean o'er his head.

He climbed not here in heavy, painful quest,  
As one that seeks a prize;  
Too cruel looked the mountain's haggard crest  
To tempt his weary eyes.

He flew not hither on elastic wing,  
As flies the mountain bird;  
Better it seemed amid his kind to sing  
Than here to gasp unheard;

Better capricious Destiny to dare,  
Her sweet surprises snatch,  
Her splendid drink of blood and wine to share,  
Her frowning favor catch;

Better awhile in savage ecstasy  
To wrestle with his peers,  
Crushing the flavor of a century  
Into a few hot years;

But, while he tasted in impatient sips  
The brimming cup she bore,  
Life snatched, it seemed, her chalice from his lips,  
And bad him drink no more!

The rosy lights of sunrise faded and fled,  
The sunset lamps went out,  
The golden day fell down among the dead,  
And lay a thing forgot.

A pallid phantom, peering through the gloom,  
Life lingered at the door;  
He felt the pulses throbbing in the room,  
He knew her face no more.

Time's wheel turned slow, and, slowly turning, broke;  
Deep slumber on him fell;  
And when from out the dreamless trance he woke,  
He trod the floors of Hell.

He heard the Miter sighs of souls undone;  
And, gazing round about,  
Lo! from the hungry eyes of every one  
His own dead dreams looked out.

"I will not live in weak regrets," he cried,  
"Nor weave hopes weaker yet.  
Forevermore the gibbering past has died;  
Let fools fear to forget."

"But as for me, I know a wiser way;  
Will, passion, thought are free;  
Eternity is locked up in to-day  
For whose holds the key."

"No later sun his moment's blaze can dim,  
No doubt its splendor rust;  
All truth, all triumph wait the steps of him  
Who his own fate dare trust!"

He led them down to Lethe's languid wave,  
And heard their moanings die;  
Then left them buried deep in one deep grave,  
A painless company.

He stands alone upon a lonely height;  
The stars above burn clear;  
Slow in her sleep labors the weary night,  
The hush of time is here.

Only one ocean fascinates his eye,  
Writhing beneath the moon;  
He is too far above to hear her cry,  
Though he shall hear it soon.

Slow march the constellations out of sight,  
Slow fading melt away;  
Faint up the East struggles the morning light,  
And slow floods in the day.

He leaves the mountain out against the sun,  
And blithely turns to go;  
His sacred vigil on the heights is done,  
Life waits for him below.

An instant by the billow unrest  
Of other days he stands,  
With vague reproaches knocking at his breast,  
And failure in his hands.

"Be still! I mind your voice no more, wild sea!  
I have undone your spell;  
Another night than yours has mastered me,  
I tell you all is well!"

A young man in Danbury, Conn. when told by the editor of a local paper that the insertion of the announcement of the death of his wife would cost him nothing, feelingly remarked that "death for him had been robbed of half its terrors!"

One of our large dailies makes a shift to pun in the following: "Meanwhile the public must make a shift with the Majitons and the coryphees—many of whom, by the way, seem to need one."

## HOWARD UNIVERSITY.

We are indebted to *Our National Progress* for an extended report of the history, the purposes and objects of this excellent institution, and a succinct account of the recent examinations of graduates in the University, from which we compile the following:

The structure is eligibly situated on University Hill, and presents a fine and prominent picture. Its varied and complete arrangements, it is claimed, reflect the highest credit on General Howard, Professor Langston and others, to whose untiring efforts are due the perfection of the arrangements and normal, preparatory, collegiate, theological, industrial, law, medical, military, commercial and musical, of competent instructors.

As an illustration of the success attending this infant *Alma mater* we give the number of students at present under tuition:

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Model School.....	94	23	117
Minor School.....	17	16	33
Normal Dept.....	3	4	7
Preparatory Dept.....	83	10	93
College Dept.....	8	1	9
Medical Dept.....	28	3	31
Law Department.....	70	2	72
Commercial Dept.....	39	11	50

Total University pupils..... 342  
Number under our pupils' instruction at Lincoln Mission..... 500  
Grand Total..... 842

In this school of learning not only are children of color admitted as students, "but when qualified, each also; and this, not only in the Preparatory School, but at the heads of Departments. We must not be invidious, but the appointment of Professor J. M. Langston, A. M., Dean of the Law Department; Professor J. B. Reese, D. D., in the Theological Department; Professor C. B. Purvis, A. M. D., and Professor Alexander T. Augusta, A. M., M. D., in the Medical Department; with other colored representatives as Tutors &c., speak without any explanation or excuse, and that "Mind constitutes the majesty of Man."

The occasion which affords the opportunity for special reference at this time is the occurrence of the exercises in second annual commencement of the Law Department. Nine colored young men and one colored young lady having been sufficiently advanced were graduated. The occasion was interesting and suggestive. The congregational church was employed for the occasion, and was crowded with a large and appreciative audience.

"Among those on the platform were Prof. John M. Langston, dean of the law faculty of the University; Hon. A. G. Riddle, law professor there; Hon. Horace Maynard, of Tennessee; Hon. Mr. Rainey; John T. Johnson, treasurer of the district; Hon. Mr. Hoar, of Massachusetts; Dr. C. C. Cox, president of the Board of Health and ex-Lieutenant Governor of Maryland; Senator Pomerooy.

Orations were delivered by Mr. E. R. Belcher, Miss Charlotte E. Ray, Mr. C. H. Gardner, Mr. J. C. Nattee, Mr. John E. Quarles, of Georgia; Mr. M. W. Holland and Mr. Geo. W. Mitchell.

The graduating class was then called forward on the platform by Professor Langston in the following order, and were handed their diplomas by General O. O. Howard, who declared them invested with the degree of Bachelor of Law, with all the privileges pertaining to that position throughout the world.

## NAMES OF GRADUATES.

E. R. Belcher, Georgia; Edwin Belcher, Georgia; C. H. Gardner, Massachusetts; M. M. Holland, Texas; George W. Mitchell, Virginia; Moses Wensleydale Moore, North Carolina; J. M. Murphy, Tennessee; John F. Quarles, Georgia; Charlotte E. Ray, New York; John H. Smyth, Pennsylvania; D. Augustus Straker, Kentucky; O. S. B. Wall, District of Columbia.

At the close of the ceremony, Gen'l. O. O. Howard delivered the following able address:

## GENERAL HOWARD'S ADDRESS.

At an institution of learning, a young man who has very little of this world's good is apt to be sadly

troubled concerning his future, particularly if at his graduation he has scarcely means sufficient to meet the final charges. He reasons, that had he gone into active business he might not only have gained a support, but have been laying by a competency. From this stand point, every moment that has not been devoted directly to the practical object he aims at in life is regretted, and counted as time lost. The future is all uncertain. The curtain is not yet lifted, and the beyond may prove a fruitless hope. In the bosom of a young man whose self-doubt withdraws herself altogether, but she is often veiled, of uncertain dress, delusive. Now, with a view of meeting such conditions of the mind and heart, let us examine the case for a few moments.

In mechanics there is a principle developed by motion of machinery called living force. It is that in the fly-wheel that makes everything move steadily and move on when the impelling power has been lessened or withdrawn. In the human machinery there is a similar accumulation of power. To take the lower degrees of it, there is the estimate of companions or classmates.

Several years of student intimacy make a mutual impression that is never forgotten, of appearance, of habits, of ability, of integrity, of character. And this student's estimate should not be despised. When the standard is low it can be raised, when high it can be maintained. Each student keeps starting circles of Reputation each time he speaks of a classmate, and that reputation generally pretty nearly correct.

This student's estimate is thus a considerable power, stored up that affect subsequent life. The estimate of instructors and the exponents of discipline is even more discriminating and just from their wider experience. This thought grows upon a graduate with the years—the restraints are forgotten, the weaknesses have only the imprint of peculiarities, and the teachers of our youth are almost always loved by us in time. The interest and affect are mutual. The instructor's estimate of his pupils is constantly made known. He rejoices at his success and mourns over his failure. When his help is asked, how cheerfully, how almost universally, how warmly it is given! Here, then, we have another strong element in the living force to carry into life.

The third element of this power is one's estimate of himself. The constant attrition of student life; the mirth and the sorrow, the world and the repartee, the kindness and the self-assertion, the commendation and the criticism, the lifting up and the pulling down, all have an effect upon the firmest character. The perpetual hammering and chiseling will wear off the edges of the hardest granite. How many an awkward lad, whose hat was over his eyes from diffidence when he came, whose voice trembled and whose knees knocked together in making his first speech, has come to have a commanding appearance and a confident spirit. The changes in himself as he has developed have been followed closely by his own eye scrutiny, and by a decided opinion of his own powers that will enable him to adjust himself among other men with whom he will have to do in life.

Higher still in the scale of accumulation of power is the positive knowledge the student has gained. He has learned much, though he may not have looked through every book in the drawers of the bureau of knowledge, yet he has found the drawers that contain the books. You have not learned all the law cases of reference, yet you have learned where to search and systematize the method.

But the positive knowledge gained by the student is not the strongest power, not the earnest of surest success. The faculties within that have been established by this discipline, these are the oars that propel the boat. Those are the developed inertia that give energetic motion to the soul.

After Euclid and the lessons in Homer have become dim in the far off past, still these trained faculties, drawn out and poised by their help, have sustained their vigor and garnered up success.

But, in conclusion, let me say that the crowning elements of power gathered from student life—the very rim of the fly-wheel—large moral forces. A student may be quick at learning, have fine discipline of the intellectual faculties, be confident of mental strength, be highly esteemed for smartness by his teachers and companions, and have gathered in a large store of useful knowledge, and yet fail of completeness. "As a man thinketh in his heart so he is." An illustration that is simply suggestive occurs to me, which I saw in a newspaper a few days since under the caption of "A Common-place man."

"We wish," says the article, "all these hero-worshipping boys (who are earnest, sincere fellows, if a little feverish) could read with older eyes the life of a man who died a few weeks ago, as middle age will teach it to them. We mean that of the missionary, Bishop Patteson, murdered by the cannibals in the South Pacific. A friend of the prelate, who has published a sketch of him in the *London Spectator*, dates his acquaintance with him to Eton, where Patteson was a famous cricketer and oarsman. At Oxford he was but a dull scholar, with no special gift, took little interest in theological and political problems of the day—was, in short, colorless and 'common-place.' The only noticeable point about him was that, whatever he tried to do, he did with all his might and to the extent of his ability, however limited that ability might be. Outside of this he was an honest, straightforward, lovable man."

"After college, came years of travel and ordination, marked by the same dogged persistence in work that had made him first in play and utterly unconscious of self. His brain developed its powers slowly, but surely and always healthily."

"The dull college boy became one of the most profound and exact linguists—the steady and powerful leader in university reform. 'A man,' says his friend, 'distinguished always by his singleness and simplicity of aim, singularly free, from perturbations of self, or temper, or nerves.' He went into the missionary work with no spasmodic resolve to become a martyr; no inflation of enthusiasm; but with the same practical, sweet-tempered, hearty steadiness in the duty open before him. His life was passed in going from one savage island to another in an open boat, wading and swimming through the reefs, carrying his life in his hand literally from day to day. No man was ever more successful in reaching the hearts of his savage hearers with his Master's message; and no man has ever left behind him more enduring work to aid the labors of others, he having mastered twenty-five of the Melanesian dialects and finished thirteen grammars. The man had within him the elements of highest success in whatever profession or business he had chosen in life."

Here you have an example of the tremendous force that centers in a man of common mind if he has laid up in store large moral acquisitions, and flooded them with the light of God's truth. All other abilities take hold on time and on eternity.

My young friends, our hearts go with you as you go to try the weapons of warfare and prove the armor in which you are clad. May, we not feel that you have on the whole armor of God, so that the Syren can not tempt you; the false can not deceive you; the house of sin and shame never draw you; the bribe can never approach you, the wine cup will be feared, and

every spot of dishonesty be abhorred by you; that, with an honest, manly, Christian soul you go forth to fight the battle of life. Then will you fear no evil, though you walk through the valley of the shadow of death; a table be prepared for you even in the presence of your enemies, and surely goodness and mercy shall follow you all the days of your life, and you will dwell in the house of the Lord forever.

Other prominent patrons also spoke but we are unable to give their speeches.

Starting out with the true principles we are not surprised at the success which is attending this University, and it has our heartiest wishes for its continued prosperity, and we sincerely hope that there may be a growing desire on the part of our young men and women, to avail themselves of the facilities offered for the acquirement of a knowledge of those fundamentals which will so materially aid them in qualifying themselves for the creditable discharge of the varied and important duties in whatever station Providence may place them in.

## The United States and England.

The unfortunate difference about the Treaty of Washington is the subject of correspondence for which every good citizen must wish a happy issue. The tone of the English press is much more moderate than that of Mr. Gladstone, although it is none the less firm. "It was understood," they say, "or we supposed it to be understood, that the indirect claims were waived. But as we never meant to concede even the reference of them to arbitration, we must withdraw from the treaty if you insist." There is great regret expressed that the matter should not have been clearly stated, and there is a very strong desire that no trouble may grow out of the unhappy complication. "This counsel," privately writes an English friend, "is truly and earnestly desirous of a cordial alliance with the United States, but the admission even to arbitration of these indirect claims is a thing that no country in its senses ought to ask of another, much less expect to have conceded. We hope that the friendly settlement of our view of the matter will lead to the withdrawal of a presentation that can not have been expected to be seriously allowed."

This is unquestionably the deep and universal English feeling. It is declared that the sense in which the English Government accepted and signed the treaty was stated in the House of Lords before its ratification, and in the presence of Mr. Schenck, our minister in England and one of the American negotiators, so that there can be no doubt of the English understanding. There is no need of questioning the sincerity of this statement, but it is certainly very remarkable that such an understanding should have existed after the constant and consistent presentation of our views, finally expressed in the protocol, which records that at the opening of the negotiations the American negotiators stated "that, in the hope of an amicable settlement, no estimate was made of the indirect losses, without prejudice, however, to the right to indemnification on their account in the event of no such settlement being made." It is very remarkable that the English negotiators should have considered the treaty itself to be the "amicable settlement" of all causes of difference between the nations. At most, when the apology and round sum were declined by the English Commissioners, the treaty provided only for a means of amicable settlement of all those causes, and one of the chief of the disturbing points to be settled had always been described by the United States as the indirect claims.

[CONTINUED ON FRONT PAGE.]

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## The Louisianian.

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SUNDAY, MARCH 17, 1872.

## TO OUR CITY SUBSCRIBERS.

We will be glad if you notify our

office of any delinquency on the

part of our carrier, as our arrange-

ments are such that every issue of

our paper should be regularly de-

livered.

St. Patrick's Day.—This is another

anniversary of the patron saint of

the Emerald Isle, and the Hi-

bernian Benevolent association will

celebrate it in this city by a proces-

sion, at 12½ o'clock, through several

of the principal streets.

A Level Head.—Mr. J. L. Mon-

tiou is not of the material out of

which the Reformers could manu-

facture a "Vice-President," so he

protested yesterday in a card against

the use of his name in this con-

nection.

He thinks, and wisely too, that

all the "reformers" republicans need

should be effected within the lines

of the party.

Devoutly to be Wished.—The

lovers of finish and architectural

beauty will rejoice to learn that

there is a near prospect of the

Customhouse putting on something

like a creditable appearance. A

contract has been awarded to a

Northern firm, and that much de-

sired cornice may soon border the

roof of the vast structure. Other

important embellishments will adorn

the pile.

The Times and Picayune are

still engaged with commendable

zeal in the task of convincing them-

selves, each other, and their readers

of their earnestness in their profes-

sions of "peace and good will" to-

wards their colored fellow citizens.

When they shall have completed

this very necessary preliminary

task, and they illustrate their ear-

nestness by the performance of such

acts as cannot fail to convince the

"colored citizens" of the reality of

their professions, it will be time for

us to take the matter of affiliation

under advisement. At present we

can't trust any of them.

## REPUBLICAN OUTLOOK.

Political organizations and clubs of every shade and hue of politics are springing into existence all over the city, and some of the city papers are rejoicing over the further prospect of having "Reform" clubs started in the parishes. We have the regular Democratic machinery getting ready for active operations; then the Reform Democratic, with its ally, the reform republican concern; then there is the Republican organization proper, with its two wings. Each and all clamoring and appealing to distracted multitudes for endorsement and support. In this lamentable condition of things it behooves the men of our party who intelligently view matters, and who feel the importance of success to come to the front and inform and advise the honest voter on his duty in the approaching campaign, which from present indications threaten to involve more serious complications than any in this State since reconstruction. We are no alarmists, nor are we despairing of Republican success, but we desire to be distinctly understood as expressing our conviction, and the conviction of every observer, that Republicans must be united all over the State if we are to carry the November elections. The contentions of leaders, the flames of division and strife, hostility to any man, are not sufficient to warrant the endangering of the success of the party. It is nothing less than wanton suicide for men, leaders or not, to consider any interest paramount to the success and perpetuity of Republicanism. Viewed even in the light of winning and losing, what do we gain, as Republicans; what does our race gain as such, by the defeat of certain obnoxious men, and in that effect the overthrow of Republican rule? In this connection we would urgently appeal to any member of our party, whose popularity has been outlived, but whose desire to retain position and power are still blooming, to consider whether it is sound Republicanism to endanger the success of his party, by clinging to the desire for a renewal of power?

These remarks are intended to apply indifferently to all, or to any Republican, and we throw them out for the consideration of thinking men. We have no reproaches to cast in this connection, no insinuations, and no crimination nor recrimination to make. We are sincerely solicitous for the unity of our party, believing that on this and on this alone depends our success in November.

BAPTISTAL CEREMONY.—The residence of T. de S. Tucker Esq., in this city, was made lively on Thursday evening last by being the scene of festivities in connection with the introduction into "the outward and Visible Church" of an infant son of Hon. Edward and Mrs. Butler of the Parish of Plaquemine, but temporarily sojourning in New Orleans.

A numerous gathering of friends testified to the esteem in which the parents are held, while the numerous and lavish caresses of and congratulations over the infant bore testimony to the hearty good wishes for the son's welfare.

The ceremony was performed by Rev. C. H. Thompson, D. D., of Straight University, and the Sponsorial privileges were vouchsafed to Mrs. Theodosia Keller and Hon. Wm. B. Barrett.

After the heir to all the estates of friend Butler had been authoritatively called EDWARD WILLIAM THOMAS BUTLER, and consigned to his affectionately prepared couch to cogitate over the ordeal through which he had passed, and to congratulate the only son, judging from the tax himself on the prospect of his being on the family vocabulary to supply his patronymic.

The attendance of that inexpressible element in all of our popular amusements—music—was hailed with avidity, and the lovers of the Terpsichorean art entered with spirit on dancing, which continued till supper time, when the company were brought "face to face" with a table fairly groaning under the burden of excellent viands and wines, the universal appreciation of which was evidenced by the prolonged indulgence in the bountiful supply.

After supper conversation and dancing were resumed and lasted till the waning of the small hours of Friday morning when the company separated delighted with the evening's entertainment.

Common sense might dictate to these gentlemen that their committee neither represents nor controls the Republican party of Louisiana.

We admit that they have followers, and adherents. We grant that they possess the prestige, and the patronage of the Government at Washington, who by some mysterious hallucination seems to have been imbued with the idea that because people don't see "eye to eye" with Messrs. Casey, Packard & Co., that therefore they are opposed to the re-nomination of President Grant, a fallacy too transparent to merit denial.

But all this will be found we hope to avail little when the real designs of these agitators are exposed; and we yet have faith that President Grant himself will not sanction the pursuit of a course which, though it should insure to the swelling of the State vote for him in November, would at the same time inevitably result in the ignominious defeat of Republicanism here.

Even the United States Senate is not without its occasional sensation. The "Reverend and grave" signors are not all of the most placid and imperturbable dispositions. Now and then ill temper, and exacerbation of spirit eclipse the calm judgement and sober thought of the embodiments of the nation's wisdom and discretion. The latest illustration of this sort is to be found in a little rencontre between Senators Trumbull and Chandler. The former had been indirectly accused by Republicans of having "under cover of counsel fees, illegally received money from the treasury of the United States, in the employ of Andrew Johnson." To which he retorted by showing that he was employed at the time alluded to by President Grant, and he enquired "whether these parties who clamored for investigation would now want it after it was found out that Grant had employed him. No! No slimy snake disturbed by a passing footstep would creep back to his hole faster than they."

To which Mr. Chandler replied by insisting that the law had been violated, and concluded by "hurling back the slime upon its slimy source."

The Plaquemine Republican complains of and severely censures the conduct of the school teachers of its section. It says:

The Parish Board of School Directors do not require, that the teachers employed by them shall be all Republicans, and never inquire into the history, antecedents and politics of their employees, but they do insist that they shall be competent to perform their duties and shall not intermeddle with the political affairs of the parish.

And again:

It is certainly a piece of impudence that verges on the sublime, and which would be simply childish and ridiculous were it not base and insidious for men who are entire strangers to our people and parish to undertake to criticise the motives and conduct of men, of whom they know nothing, and whose characters are so far above their level, that they are wholly beyond their comprehension in the interest of persons who are unworthy of the confidence and respect of all honest and right-minded men, and who have been properly disowned and repudiated by the party to which they pretended to belong, for the sole purpose of office and plunder.

## HAPPY FAMILY.

Messrs. Ray, Lowell and Burch are a complacent trio. They have published an address in which they have the cool effrontery to arrogate that their faction has been "entrusted by the Republican party of this State, with the management of the party machinery," and not only so, but after a series of false propositions they arrive at the happy conclusion that they are the State Republican organization, and represent the State government, and are the only ones entitled to manage the affairs of the party. In all of which self-imposed responsibility they find themselves strengthened by a letter from the Secretary of the National Executive Committee, to which body, it is said, "both parties appealed."

This is about as pretty a piece of presumption as we have seen for some time, and is a lamentable illustration of the extent of inconsistency and tergiversation to which party feud will drive some men.

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## A PILGRIMAGE.

Senator Ingraham and Messrs. J. H. Burch and Harry Lott, hurried off to Washington on Thursday last. The general report is that their object is to endeavor to defeat the confirmation of J. M. G. Parker as surveyor of the port, and to secure the place for a colored man. Whether this be so or not we are not aware. But it appears to us that the President is as fully aware of the claims, the qualifications, the purposes, the plans, and the attitude of the colored men of Louisiana, as he could possibly be made by these gentlemen. And if with a large Congressional Republican representation in both Houses of Congress, the effort to obtain due recognition of our status and claims for Federal patronage, has to be attended by imposing and urgent personal application, it suggests itself to us, that we are still unfortunately situated "all around."

According to announcement the above mentioned entertainment came off at the Lyceum Hall on Wednesday evening last. The spacious hall was well filled with a highly respectable and attentive audience. At the proper hour Mr. Samuel Davis' string band led off with an appropriate Overture, after which the following lengthy programme was gone through with:

Apple of my eye. Song—Master Oscar Montgomery.  
Come when you will. Song—Miss Julia Johnson.  
Oh, I'm so fond of dancing. Song—Miss Theresa Bridges.  
Evangeline. Song and chorus—Miss T. Hopkins and Messrs. Lott.  
Moonlight, music, love and flowers. Duet—Miss A. Brunette and Mr. A. P. Williams.  
Violet eyes. Song—Mr. J. Henri Burch.  
Upper tens. Song, (comic)—Mr. E. E. Smith.

DIALOGUE—MATHEMONY.  
Characters.  
Mrs. Hamilton—a Lady of Fashion—Miss Emma Johnson.  
Arabella, Mrs. Hamilton's eldest daughter—Mrs. A. C. Moss.  
Ellen, Mrs. Hamilton's youngest daughter—Miss Fanny Hopkins.  
Katy, the ladies maid—Miss E. Hopkins.  
Count Lorenzo de Varlen, a French nobleman—Mr. Wm. R. Boyd.  
Charles Harper, Mrs. Hamilton's nephew—Mr. A. L. Henderson.  
Denis, the Irishman as does the waiting—Mr. E. E. Smith.

PART SECOND.  
Le Reve, song—Miss A. Brunette.  
Sure the Men are to Blame, song—Miss Julia Johnson.  
DIALOGUE—HOW THEY KEEP A SECRET.  
Characters.  
Mrs. Burke, at home—Miss E. Hopkins.  
Julia, Mrs. Burke's daughter—Miss Alice Norager.  
Dick, Mrs. Burke's son—Master Oscar Montgomery.  
Mrs. Walden, an elderly spinster—Miss Anna Brunette.  
Mr. Brown—Miss Emma Johnson.  
Mrs. Blaisdell—Miss Julia Johnson.  
Mrs. Smith—Miss Theresa Bridges.  
Mrs. Hobbs—Miss Fanny Hopkins.  
Old Black Joe, Song and chorus—Mr. E. E. Smith.  
Wild Flowers, Selections from Lucia di Lammermoor—Mr. J. H. Burch.  
Ah, I have sigh'd to rest me—Miss Fanny Hopkins.  
Gentle be thy slumbers, Duet—Miss A. Brunette and Miss E. Johnson.  
DIALOGUE—A DRAMATIC CHARADE.  
Characters:  
George Curtis—a young artist—Mr. W. R. Boyd.  
Nellie Curtis—George's Cousin—Miss E. Hopkins.  
Henry Howell—In love with Nellie—Mr. A. L. Henderson.  
Cilly Jones—a servant—Miss Anna Brunette.

The piano was presided over by Mr. A. P. Williams with his accustomed ability.

In a performance where the entire company strove so laudably and succeeded so well in affording satisfaction, it would be invidious to select any of the actors for special panegyric. Judging however, from the applause and the recalls from the audience,

the special favorites of the evening, were Miss Fanny Hopkins, Miss Anna Brunette and Mr. J. Henri Burch.

There was a fair supply of cake, ice cream, and innocuous drinkables, which all received the most liberal patronage, during the intermissions.

The entertainment lasted till midnight when the company separated expressing tokens of approval of the commendable efforts of the Association.

In a financial point of view we have no doubt it was equally gratifying to all concerned.

WHY SHOULD COLORED MEN VOTE THE DEMOCRATIC TICKET?

The democrats are rather tickled with the idea that some misguided colored men have voted with them in Hannibal, and occasionally in other parts. They well may feel like laughing in their sleeves, for certainly nothing could be more absurd and ridiculous. When one sees a wild turkey gobbling squeezing himself through a long, narrow hole set expressly to trap him, and he finds when too late, that instead of gobbling a few grains of corn, he is himself gobbled, the trapper hardly knows whether to laugh or become indignant at his stupidity; but whether he laughs or not, it always ends by wringing his neck. The democrats must feel that way whenever they see one of the colored race voting that ticket. In every instance they take it as an evidence of the negro's stupidity—and they are right.

There is not an intelligent negro in the United States, from Fred Douglass to Barret Wells, who does not know that in voting a democratic ticket, he is putting a club into the hands of the direst, life-long foe of his cause and people. Here is the party that had riveted his chains, cursed him with ignorance for generations, and laughed at his manacles, and denied him, persistently and to the bitter end, the common rights of humanity, and yet that party wants the negroes to vote for it?

Here is the party that scoffed at his claim to manhood, higgled over him as a "chattel," denounced him as the offspring of a brute, and piled on him the degradation of generations of slavery. And now it wants the negro's vote.

This is the identical party that split the union to keep him a slave—that waded in rivers of blood and horror, to keep him in bondage—that rent our glorious symbol of human freedom into rags, and would have torn the very stars from heaven rather than relax its clutch upon his woolly head.

And yet it is now base enough to ask the negro's vote to save it from perdition!

Look to it, you colored men, you have a duty to perform, to yourselves first, and to the party that befriended you in the day of your degradation, and in the time of battle and of blood.

Let us hear no more truckling pleas of ignorance now, nor the excuses of a vile ingratiation, that having gained its point goes back upon its friends. You owe it to yourselves and to your descendants to oppose by voice and vote the political enemies of your liberties and rights. Not one of you is so ignorant as not to know that, if the Republican party had forsaken your cause any time during, or since the war, your race would have been crushed under an oppression too deep and damning for even the hope of redemption. The rights you now enjoy are the gifts of the republican party of this union, and of no other. In fact, it was the mission and distinguishing characteristics of the republican party to make free citizens of the colored men; and it is now its business, and has been, to maintain their rights intact.

In opposition to all this has been and is the democratic party. Not one measure of that kind which it has not and does not now bitterly oppose. That party fought unitedly against emancipation—opposed enlisting colored men in the army—is opposed to their voting or holding office—stands in the way to resist and even to represent every effort made to elevate and improve the political and social condition of the black man—and yet, forsooth, it boasts that the negro will vote for that party! It is preposterous, and against all the facts in human nature.

Should he do that, it would prove him not worth the blood and treasure expended in his cause—unworthy the privileges which have been secured him—and as worthless as the democrats have represented him to be.—[Hannibal, Mo., Courier.]

KEPT HIS WORD.

The following incident is in the Kennebec Journal. An old farmer in the vicinity of Augusta, about twenty years ago, after concluding a "trade" for a large bill of goods with an Augusta dealer in furniture, as he was about to drive off, hailed the furniture dealer with: "If yer will throw in a lookingglass, I will bring yer down a barrel of nice apples." The mirror was "thrown in," and this was the last seen of

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## IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT

TO THE  
American People  
OF THE INTRODUCTION  
FOR THE FIRST TIME IN THE  
UNITED STATES OF  
Dr. G. Colletto's  
CELEBRATED EUROPEAN  
KIDNEY AND ALTERNATIVE PILLS.

The success of which in England, France, Germany, Austria and Prussia is unprecendented, having entirely superseded all magisterial, salts, solvents, oils, etc., of every description, and are universally acknowledged to be the most effective and agreeable purgatives ever yet introduced.

Dr. Colletto has just completed arrangements to supply the people in America with his celebrated Pills, and to prevent any imitations of them, manufactures them at his Central Depot, No. 32 Carondelet street, New Orleans, where orders are already pouring in from all parts of the country. Dr. Colletto, to ensure the people that his

ALTERNATIVE PILLS  
do not get up on speculation and never tried, would state that he is a graduate member of the Royal College of Surgeons in London, and during his extensive practice for the last twenty-five years in Europe, has

been able to produce some medicine which would come within the reach of all, and which would effectually cure a large number of complaints so general, and for the want of an article of this kind generally neglected, until the health is impaired and undermined and the constitution shattered. He, therefore, has tried them effectually in Europe for the last fifteen years, with the most satisfactory results, and their success has been so complete, that it has astonished even himself, and surpassed his most sanguine expectations. One or two boxes are hundreds of dollars in doctors' fees every year in curing the following complaints, which are at the foundation of all

Dr. Colletto's ALTERNATIVE PILLS.

If your skin is diseased and you are covered with pimples, boils, blotches, old sores, or eruptions.

Dr. Colletto's ALTERNATIVE PILLS.

If you are worse, and have Ulcers, Cancer or Tumors, the effect is magical and the cure complete in taking.

Dr. Colletto's ALTERNATIVE PILLS.

If your Liver is sluggish and you are suffering with jaundice and palpitation of the heart, you can be cured by taking.

Dr. Colletto's ALTERNATIVE PILLS.

If your digestion is bad, and you are constipated, your skin dry and feverish, your head hot and aching, your mouth and lips parched and your eyes red and congested, and, in fact, if you are suffering from any of the above complaints, you will find immediate relief in taking.

Dr. Colletto's ALTERNATIVE PILLS.

If you have inflammation of the stomach, bowels, kidneys or bladder, with pain in the small of the back, difficulty in stooping without falling, weakness in the knees and dizziness in the head, with dimness of sight, you can remove the inflammation and restore your strength by using.

Dr. Colletto's ALTERNATIVE PILLS.

If you have an enfeebled and debilitated constitution, and are afflicted with lassitude, loss of memory, loss of sleep, loss of appetite, short breath, and are nervous and restless, with bad circulation of the blood, try.

Dr. Colletto's ALTERNATIVE PILLS.

If you reside in a climate where you are liable to Yellow Fever, Typhoid or Typhus, or Fever and Ague, you can escape these diseases entirely by taking as a preventive.

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During spring and summer, when dysentery and cholera are so prevalent among children and adults, one box of

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will check the complaint and cure you at once. Should you be attacked with that fatal disease, Cholera, so fatal in its effects, it is perfectly harmless if you are provided with a box of

Dr. Colletto's ALTERNATIVE PILLS!

The following is only one of thousands of testimonials that could be published, but as it is from four of the most

able Physicians in London, it is considered a substantial proof of their efficacy in curing Cholera cases:

12 Hyde Park Gate,  
London, August 15, 1871.

Dr. Colletto, Sir—We have pleasure in informing you that several trials of your valuable

ALTERNATIVE PILLS, both among our outside and inside, especially in the Fever and Cholera Hospitals, we have found that in

every case where your Pills were given in time, and especially so in all Cholera cases, that a single box of which has been found to have cured many cases. Such is our

experience, after having proved them by five hundred cases, we have decided to adopt

them as a preventive, and desire to express to you our most distinguished regard for your

valuable and useful discovery. Please forward to us above address one gross boxes of your ALTERNATIVE PILLS, and find enclosed

the same, and oblige your most obedient servant,

A. K. WYMAN, Bart, M. D.  
JOHN F. MARTIN, M. D.  
HENRY C. BOWEN, M. D.  
C. E. TRACY, M. D.

Dr. Colletto would also state as an evidence of their usefulness in Fever cases that his

ALTERNATIVE PILLS

were used by His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales during his illness, and the surgeon would not allow any other purgative to be used.

He also states that the people may not be deceived in purchasing his Alternative Pills, he would state that they are all manufactured

at his Central Depot,  
32 Carondelet street,  
New Orleans.

When he prefers to receive all applications by mail, he may send a medicine which he can

rely upon to prevent impostors from trying to counterfeit; but after having

used these, patients can never be deceived by the substitution of any obnoxious

preparation.

Price per box \$1, or six boxes \$5; delivered to any address in the country.

All letters and applications through the post should be addressed to

DR. G. COLLETO,  
Post Office Box 390, New Orleans, La.

Medical Office and Surgery,  
22 Carondelet street, New Orleans.

## Call for a National Convention of the Colored People of the United States.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Jan. 22, 1872.  
The following preamble and resolutions were adopted by the Southern States Convention of Colored Men, which convened in this city on the 18th day of October, 1871:

WHEREAS, the time fixed for the assembling of this Convention was very unfortunate, owing to the important canvasses going on in several of the Southern States, and the inability of many good men to attend, in consequence of the same; and whereas, many prominent colored men disapproved of said call, because they considered it sectional; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the President of this Convention be, and is hereby, authorized to call a National Convention of the colored people of the United States, to meet at the City of New Orleans, Louisiana, on the 2d Wednesday of April 1872.

Resolved, That the representation to said Convention shall be two from each State or Territory at large, and one for each twenty thousand colored voters, and one for each fractional part over ten thousand, to be elected as the State may determine.

Pursuant to authority vested in me under the foregoing resolutions, I hereby call upon the colored people of the United States to elect and commission delegates to assemble in convention on the 12th day of the month mentioned at 12 o'clock M., to consider their political and material interests.

The ratio of representation as laid down in the foregoing resolutions, is expected to be strictly adhered to.

Respectfully,  
ALONZO J. RANSIER,  
President of the "Southern States Convention of Colored Men."

Papers friendly to the cause of equality before the law and the material interests of the colored people, will please copy.

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AND THE BEN

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FOR VICKSBURG, DAVIS' Bend

GREENVILLE, ABOYNE

Sunny Side, Egg's Point

Barnard, Grand Lake, Loc-

ality, Maryland, Carolina, Pileter's Point

Shipwith, Lake Providence, Transylvania,

Goodrich's, Millikens Bend, Duckport,

Vicksburg, Grand Gulf, St. Joseph, Rod

ney, Waterproof, Natchez, Bayou Sara,

Baton Rouge, Plaquemine, Donaldsonville,

and all intermediate and Coast landings.

The new and magnificent steamer

KATIE.

Will leave as above, and will land all

Coast passengers with their freight.

Connects at Vicksburg with packets for

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Steamboat Printing.

Steamboat Officers will find it to their

interest to call at our Office and

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BILL HEADS

On any quality of paper—

Prices Accordingly.

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In fact, all kinds of

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can be executed at this Office—not only

with DISPATCH, but on ACCOMMO-

DATING TERMS.

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PLEASURE, AND INSTRUCTION."

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A supplement containing numerous full-

sized patterns of useful articles accompa-

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ing in all its branches; its editorial matter

is specially adapted to the circle it is in-

tended to interest and instruct; and it has,

besides, good stories and literary matter

of merit. It is not surprising that the

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in a short time an immense success; for

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periodicals which the Harpers publish, it

is almost ideally well edited, and the class

of readers for whom it is intended—the

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ilies—cannot but profit by its good sense

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Our understanding was, therefore, irresistible. We had made a treaty which referred the cause of difference to arbitration, and the most harassing cause had always been the consequences of the building and escape of the rebel privateers. The treaty of Mr. Reverdy Johnson was rejected mainly because it omitted this view, and provided a mere "give and take" of claims. The wrath of the country with that treaty was caused by this extraordinary omission, and the treaty was, with the exception of one vote, thrust out of the Senate after a speech by Mr. Sumner, the most popular speech he ever delivered, in which the indirect claims were the chief point urged. It can not, therefore, be surprising to England that our understanding of the treaty was, not that we had waived any part of the claims that we had always urged, but that we had provided a tribunal to hear and settle all. If, however, the tribunal itself should decide that certain claims could not be entertained, or that it had no jurisdiction, we considered ourselves bound to acquiesce.

Indeed, the American understanding of the scope of the treaty is shown by the manner in which we received the demand made before the Washington Commission virtually for the rebel debt. The Constitution of the United States forbids the payment of any part of that debt. But when the point was raised, instead of withdrawing with vehement protestations from the treaty, we denied that under the treaty the Commission had jurisdiction of the case. That view was confirmed, and the matter was adjusted with the utmost tranquillity and good feeling. It is unfortunate that the British Government had not pursued the same course. When the indirect claims were presented, the tribunal might have decided that under the treaty it had no power to pass upon them, or that they could not be allowed. All difficulty with us would then have disappeared. England, indeed, would have conceded that the tribunal should decide, and would have taken the chance of an adverse decision. But the claims, or the question of the claims, must be settled in some manner. They are not disposed of by abandoning the treaty. Nor do we see, with the London Spectator, that it would be dishonorable in England to proceed with the arbitration, even upon the theory that it excluded claims for indirect losses. And the reason in this, that England ought to go before the tribunal under the treaty as she understands it; and if there should be any violation of that understanding, she could then certainly do what we did in the case of claims for the rebel debt—that is, she could wait for the decision of the tribunal as to its powers. But we must both bear in mind that neither country can truly allege bad faith. The failure of the treaty would be a serious event. It would make future negotiation more difficult, but it would not necessarily involve war.

—Harpers Weekly.

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